

FAVORITE WEAPON IS TURNED UPON THAW BY JEROME

Will Be Forced Into
Court on Writ of
Habeas Corpus.

HE MUST APPEAR
ON NEXT TUESDAY

Counsel for New York State
Hopes This Will Be First Step
in Return Trip to Matteawan
Asylum—Prisoner's Lawyers
Taken by Surprise, and
Will Resist Application.

Sherbrooke, Quebec, August 30.—
Harry K. Thaw's favorite, though in-
effective weapon in the New York
courts—the writ of habeas corpus—
was turned upon him to-day by his old
prosecutor, William Travers Jerome,
as a means of forcing Thaw into court
here next Tuesday, in order that the
immigration authorities may deport
him to Vermont, in what Mr. Jerome
hopes will be the first leg of the trip
to Matteawan Asylum.

To-night, satisfied with his work,
Jerome left for Quebec to spend Sun-
day. He was accompanied by Frank-
lin Kennedy, deputy attorney-general
of New York.
John Boudreau, the chief of police
at Coaticook, Thaw's captor after
he had crossed the Canadian frontier,
was the fulcrum used by Jerome
and his Canadian lawyers in obtain-
ing the writ. The police chief was
persuaded that Thaw's detention in the
Sherbrooke jail, on a defective com-
mitment, might result in a damage
suit for false arrest, so he petitioned
Superior Judge Samuel Hutchinson to
have the prisoner produced in court.

Jerome, who was authorized to
state, had no thought of returning to
the United States at this time, and
was ready to proceed again to Mexico
City at a moment's notice. It was the
general opinion, however, that he
would remain at Vera Cruz for some
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The streets of the capital are daily
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NEW RAILWAY PASSENGER STATION TO BE ERECTED IN WEST END

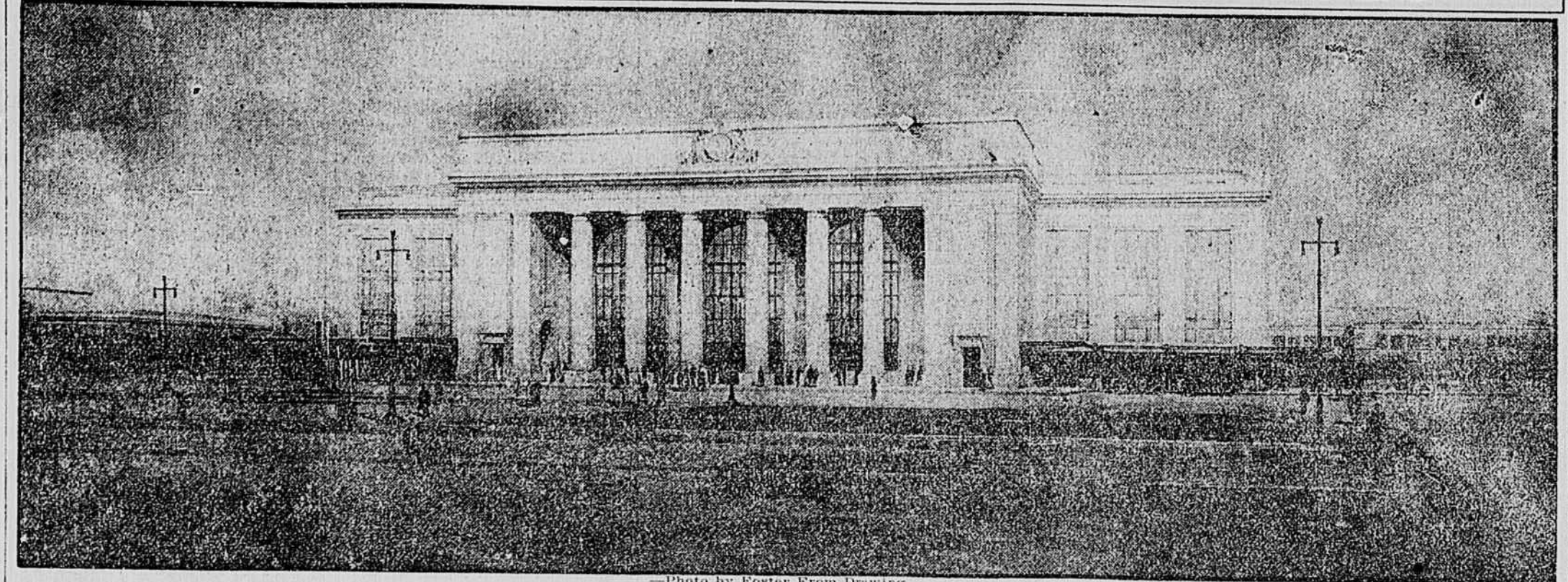


Photo by Foster From Drawing.

ENDS FIRST READING OF NEW TARIFF BILL

Senate Heaves Sigh of Relief at
Progress Made on
Measure.

ITS PASSAGE WITHIN VIEW

Democratic Senators May Meet
Early in Week to Adjust
All Differences.

Washington, August 30.—The Senate
heaved a sigh of relief to-night when,
just before adjournment, it completed
the first reading of the new tariff bill.
Although many of the most important
new features of the measure remain to
be settled, Senate leaders agreed that
the disposal of the first reading of the
bill had brought the passage of the
measure within view, and that another
week may witness its completion and
passage.

The rates of the new income taxes
the proposed tax on cotton futures;
many provisions of the administrative
features of the law, the suggested tax
rebate of 3 per cent on imports brought
in American ships; and many other sec-
tions of the measure that will occasion
debate, were put over without action,
and will be taken up again next week.
The bill was completed here before
the adjournment, and the measure was
expected to be taken up to-night by
the Senate.

Democratic Senators would be
called into a conference Monday
or Tuesday, to adjust all differences
over the bill, including the question
of the income tax on large incomes.

Important Changes.
The Senate to-day made a number
of important changes in the bill. The
proposal of the Democrats to give Cir-
cuit Courts of Appeal equal jurisdic-
tion with the United States Customs
Court, was withdrawn by Senator Wil-
liams in behalf of the Democratic com-
mittee members. He said the commit-
tee had decided it would be better to
leave the final judgment in customs
cases entirely to the customs court.

Just before adjournment, Senator
Poinsett offered an amendment for
a tariff commission of five persons who
would serve for fifteen years, and re-
ceive salaries of \$15,000 per year.
They would be removable by a major-
ity vote of Congress. The amend-
ment, which represents the views of
the Progressive party, will be taken
up Monday.

The Senate adopted a provision pro-
hibiting importation of goods made by
convict labor, or "principally by chil-
dren under fourteen years of age."
Senator Borah, Republican, who had
been instrumental in having the child
labor question considered as part of
the bill, declared the amendment as
it had been drawn, did not meet the
needs of the situation. The wording
of the provision, he said, would ad-
mit goods made by child labor, be-
cause it would be difficult to show
they had been made "principally by
children under fourteen years old."

The provisions giving the President
power to establish retaliatory duties
much higher than the usual tariff
rates against certain imports from
countries that might discriminate
against the United States, were adopt-
ed after several fruitless attempts by
the Republicans to amend them by
increasing the list of articles upon
which extra duties could be levied.

Senator McCumber endeavored to
have agricultural products included in
the list, but his amendment was re-
jected.

OFFICERS DIE ON SHIPBOARD

Army Transport From Philippines
Brings Bad News Home.
San Francisco, Cal., August 30.—The
army transport, Thomas, brought home
from the Philippines to-day the bodies
of three officers who died on board.
Major Julius N. Killian, of the com-
missary department of the regular
army, died in the arms of his wife and
daughter.

J. C. Dow, United States
Geographic Survey, died between Hon-
olulu and San Francisco. He was on
his way to visit his brother, Captain
B. P. Dow, of New York.
Orlando H. Baker, United States
commissary, died August 6.
The Thomas was seven days over due,
having encountered two typhoons, one
of which forced her to put back to
Agassiki for four days.

VISCOUNT HALDANE VISITS WEST POINT

Lord High Chancellor of Great
Britain Entertained at Mil-
itary Academy.

West Point, N. Y., August 30.—Vis-
count Haldane, Lord High Chancellor
of Great Britain, who is en route to
Montreal, visited the Military Academy
to-day. Lord Haldane came on J.
Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair, which
dropped anchor off West Point at 1
o'clock, and was immediately boarded
by Colonel Clarence P. Townsley, su-
perintendent of the academy, accompa-
nied by his staff and members of the
academy board.

In the boarding party also were
Charles J. Doherty, Minister of Justice
of the Dominion of Canada, and Sir
Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province
of Quebec, who came from Canada to
meet the Lord High Chancellor at West
Point.

After the usual courtesies had been
exchanged on the yacht, the whole
party came ashore and was escorted to
the "plains" by a troop of negro
cavalry. A salute of nineteen guns was
fired, and the battalion of cadets was
drawn up in review formation on the
grass plain. Lord Haldane was enthu-
siastic in his praise of the cadets' ap-
pearance, and congratulated their com-
mander, Colonel Fred W. Sladen, on
their excellent showing.

After a reception the academy build-
ings were inspected.

In the party with Lord Haldane were
his sister, Miss Elizabeth Saunders Hal-
dane; Sir K. A. MacKenzie, Clerk
of the Crown; Hon. Charles J.
Doherty and Mrs. Doherty, Sir Lomer
Gouin and Lady Gouin, Miss Allen, J.
T. Hackett, secretary to the Min-
ister of Justice, and Mrs. Hackett; Ja-
cob M. Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson,
Severance, J. Pierpont Morgan and
Nicholas Murray Butler and Mrs. But-
ler.

The party left here at 4 o'clock on
a special train for Albany and Mon-
treal.

On Special Train to Albany.
New York, August 30.—A visit to
West Point was foremost to-day on
the program of Viscount Haldane, Lord
High Chancellor of England, who
reached here yesterday for a five
days visit to America.

After a reception and luncheon at
the home of Colonel Townsley, super-
intendent of the United States Mil-
itary Academy, and a review of the
corps and cadets, Lord Haldane left on
a special train for Albany and Mon-
treal.

Will Stand Trial for Murder of
His Wife, Committed
Three Years Ago.

Genoa, August 30.—Porter Charlton,
under escort of the Italian military po-
lice, was brought ashore here to-day.
After a few hours in prison, he was
hurried to Como, where he is to stand
trial for the murder of his wife three
years ago.

The strictest measures of precaution
were adopted to guard Charlton. By
a stratagem the newspaper correspon-
dents and photographers were prevent-
ed from approaching him. The he-
ro of the police invited the newspaper men
aboard his launch. The invitation was
nearly accepted, in the belief that this
would be a good means to reach the
prisoner. The launch set out for the
Riviera, but suddenly stopped in
midstream. All protests were unavail-
ing when some of the American
reporters threatened to take up the
matter with the American authorities.

Charlton appeared on the gangway
supported on either side by officers. He
was handcuffed for the first time, but
tried to conceal the fact by the use
of a waterproof folded over his hands.

Instead of the Marassi prison, where
a great crowd had gathered, he was
taken to the barracks of the carabinieri.
The crowd then rushed to the
barracks, but the gates were closed
and guarded. After a short interroga-
tion by the captain of carabinieri,
Charlton was put on the 7:45 train for
Como.

CLOSING OF BANK CAUSES NO ALARM

Commonwealth Depositors Re-
lieved Over Appointment of Re-
ceivers by the Court.

NO CLAMOR FOR MONEY

Few Persons Around Closed
Doors—Receivers Will Begin
at Once to Wind Up Affairs.

With the appointment of receivers to
wind up its affairs, and the assurance
that the depositors would not lose, the
alarm occasioned by the closing of the
Commonwealth Bank and its two
branches by order of the State Cor-
poration Commission, quickly abated
yesterday, and no appreciable effect
was felt by the other local banking
institutions.

James W. Gordon and John B. Light-
foot, Jr., who were named by Judge
William A. Moncure, of the Chancery
Court, as receivers for the defunct
concern, have been bonded in the sum
of \$750,000, and are under orders to
begin an immediate inventory. They
will put forth every effort to liquidate
the assets as quickly as possible in
order to relieve the financial embar-
rassment some of the bank's patrons
might suffer by its suspension.

As the next step after closing the
doors of the Commonwealth Bank Fri-
day afternoon, the banking division of
the State Corporation Commission,
through J. R. Tucker, Jr., early yes-
terday morning filed a bill in equity
in the Chancery Court of Richmond,
asking for the appointment of receivers
on the grounds that the State
banking laws had not been fully ob-
served; that irregularities were being
practiced and that the capital of the
bank had been, or was, in danger of
being impaired.

On behalf of the board of directors,
an answer to the complaint was en-
tered by President W. L. Walters, who
denied the allegations of irregularity,
but united in the prayer for the
supervision of the court in winding
up the affairs of the institution.

Judge Moncure was requested by the
complainant to enjoin all officers, di-
rectors, agents or employees of the bank,
and all persons, whomsoever, from in-
terfering in any manner with the pos-
session or management of the prop-
erty or assets in the hands of the re-
ceivers. This injunction was granted,
asking for the appointment of receivers
to take over all property, real, personal
or mixed, and all officials and employes
of the bank were ordered to turn over
all books or property whatsoever to them.

Under the court's instructions the

(Continued On Second Page.)

MEXICO MUST SETTLE CLAIMS OF AMERICANS

AMERICAN JUDGES
MEET AT MONTREAL

Aim of Conference Is to Elim-
inate Delay and Reduce Ex-
penditures of Litigation.

Montreal, August 30.—The first inter-
state conference of judges since Amer-
ica became a nation met here to-night
to plan for uniformity of judicial
procedure. The conference was prelimi-
nary to the annual meeting of the
American Bar Association, which opens
here Monday. Every State was rep-
resented, most of them by the presiding
judges of their courts of last resort.
There were present also judges rep-
resenting the nine Federal Circuit Courts
of Appeals and the Federal courts of
Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Court of
Appeals of the District of Columbia.

The aim of the conference is to
eliminate the delay and reduce the ex-
penditures of litigation. The judges
wish to have the courts released from
some of the statutes that now bind
them and left free to make their own
rules. It was suggested that the Su-
preme Court have superintendence
over the rules of pleading and prac-
tice in all Federal and State courts and
machinery for bringing about uniformity
in court procedure.

Thomas W. Shelton, of Virginia,
chairman of the commission on unifor-
mity of judicial procedure of the bar as-
sociation, presided. In his address, Mr.
Shelton predicted that the gathering
would mean to interstate judicial re-
lations what the Mount Vernon confer-
ence of 1785 between Virginia and
Maryland meant to interstate com-
merce relations.

The practical men of commerce, said
Mr. Shelton, are demanding the injec-
tion of practical common sense in the
machinery of the courts of Congress,
and the Legislatures are being called
upon to give the courts the necessary
power. He advocated "a fixed system
of interstate judicial relations," declar-
ing that it ought to be quite as pos-
sible, and even less difficult, than the
present plan of interstate commerce
relations.

Instead of thousands of merchants,
manufacturers and bankers and hun-
dreds of railroads and other human
endeavors creating difficult complica-
tions to solve, there would be forty-
eight supreme appellate courts and
thirty Federal Circuit Courts of Appeals
to agree upon any given principle.

"We need a little more friendly gos-
siping by the judges over the back
fences," he added.

(Continued On Second Page.)

State Department Turns Atten-
tion to Immense Indebted-
ness Being Piled Up.

AMOUNTS TO MANY MILLIONS

International Commission of
American and Mexican Of-
ficials Is Proposed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, August 30.—Mexico
will have to settle to the last cent
for millions of dollars' damage done
to property owned by Americans in the
Southern Republic when the reign of
rebellion, begun three years ago, is
over. During the present lull in the
negotiations between the United States
and the Huerta government, the State
Department is turning its attention
to the immense indebtedness that
Huerta is piling up to be settled by
his successors.

An international commission would
ascertain this indebtedness, it was
definitely stated to-day.
Officials of the State Department said
to-day that by reason of the Madero
rebellion and the present disturbances,
Americans already had sustained a
loss of \$5,000,000.

The international commission will
be charged with ascertaining:
First, the original value of the prop-
erty.
Second, its depreciation.
Third, what would have been its
present value.

The same officials say that a fair
international commission in determin-
ing a claim would take these three
items at their full value, for the rea-
son that the Huerta government has
given full opportunity to make some
move for the arrest of depreciation
by the restoration of peace in the
country.

There is now a so-called commission
sitting at Mexico City, but it is com-
posed entirely of Mexican officials, and
they say it is making the minimum of
progress; in other words, that very
few claims have reached the stage of
settlement, and a settlement, except
on a promissory note, appears to be
an impossibility with the Huerta gov-
ernment.

The commission which the State De-
partment has in mind would, however,
be composed of Mexican and American
officials, and its decision would be
doubtless be final because the Congress
of Mexico and the Congress of the
United States would give it both in-
structions and power to act.
While the Mexican situation should be
settled, it is suggested that Mexico would
be enabled by a friendly United States
government to pay off its enormous claims.
The most disagreeable means is one
that sometimes is resorted to by the
compelling Mexico to hypothecate her
revenues for the payment of the claims.

Orders apparently emanating from
responsible sources in circulation at
the State Department are to the effect
that the Mexican situation should be
allowed "to rest" until after the return
of the President from his week-end
trip to Cornish, N. H.

Secretary Bryan was at the State
Department this morning. He sent
dispatches to the President giving him
the developments of to-day. Very few
telegrams arrived from the consuls
during the day.

Officials say there is no immediate
necessity of communicating with Pres-
ident Gamboa, and least of all with
Envoys Lind.
They assert that Mr. Lind is, by this
time, probably aware of the desire of
the President that all that the Presi-
dent has said shall be given time to
be thoroughly digested, not only by
Huerta, but by the rural population
of Mexico, who will hear of the Presi-
dent's message from the consuls
throughout Mexico.

The State Department discounts an
unnecessarily alarming reports that
at to-morrow's fiesta in Mexico
City there may be popular demonstra-
tions against Americans. They say
that the same report was circulated
when Mr. Lind was about to get to
Mexico City on a Sunday. At any rate,
there is no fear for Mr. Lind.

The night of Americans from
Mexico continues. Huerta is spread-
ing broadcast the news that it is en-
tirely useless for American citizens to
leave. American officials understand,
however, that he is making this state-
ment to lay the foundation for an
argument before an international com-
mission or before any commission on
claims that American citizens left
Mexico on orders of their own Presi-
dent, and that the Mexican government,
therefore, could not be held responsi-
ble for depreciation in the value of
their property.

WAITING POLICY OF GOVERNMENT IS EMPHASIZED

Nothing Received to
Cause Officials Any
Discouragement.

LIND WILL NOT
LEAVE MEXICO

Special American Envoy Ex-
pected to Remain for Some
Time at Vera Cruz and Keep
in Touch With Mexican
Situation Through Charge
O'Shaughnessy.

Washington, August 30.—With Presi-
dent Wilson at the summer capital in
Cornish, N. H., Secretary of State Bryan
lecturing in Pennsylvania and Mary-
land, and the secretary to the Presi-
dent, Mr. Tumulty, spending the week-
end in New Jersey, the waiting policy
of this government in the Mexican sit-
uation became more emphasized to-day.

Before Secretary Bryan and Mr. Tu-
multy left Washington early in the
day, messages were received from John
Lind, the special American envoy at
Vera Cruz, which added assurance to
the already confident attitude of the
administration. Secretary Bryan as-
serted nothing had been received to
cause any discouragement.

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stated, had no thought of returning to
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(Continued on Fifth Page.)

LOW ROUND TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.
Diverse route. Liberal stop-over privileges.
Open window route. Cool tourist sleeping
cars, personally conducted, without extra
charge. Leaving New York, August 30, 1913.
Daily, except Sunday. Berth \$3.00. Wash-
ington-Sunset Route, 97 East Main Street.